

HONOR GUEST

In Wisconsin Roosevelt Speaks to Delighted Thousands.

REVIEWS OLD SOLDIERS

Escorted by Body of Wisconsin National Guard.

BANQUET AT NIGHT

His Speech Gives His Thought About Trusts.

Madison, Wis., April 3.—The special train carrying President Roosevelt and party arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning. The president remained on the train and resting until 9 o'clock when he was met by a party of state legislators and city officials headed by Governor La Follette and Mayor Groves and escorted to the capitol. The governor and mayor rode in the carriage with the president. The university regiment and company G, of the First regiment state militia with a mounted guard acted as escort in the march from the depot to the state house. At 9:20 o'clock the president was ushered into the assembly hall of the capitol, where he addressed the legislature in joint session and about 700 guests invited by card. The president made a second address to a large crowd not able to get through the capitol doors to the hall. The president held a reception to state officials and members of the legislature in the executive office.

As President Roosevelt entered the assembly chamber escorted by Governor La Follette, he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Lieut. Gov. Davidson introduced him. As the president rose to speak he was greeted with a tumult of applause, and the university yell, the latter feature causing him to break into a hearty laugh.

President Roosevelt said it was a good idea for students to be brought into close touch with government affairs. Universities must do more than turn out scholars—they must turn out men and women.

He liked athletic working colleges, but athletics must not interfere with the development of the mental faculties. It is a good thing to be a good half back, but it is a mighty bad thing that, if at all, all you can say of him is that he was a good half back. He adverted to the qualities necessary to good citizenship and said we need now the same quality to work out our salvation and peace as we needed to work out our salvation through war.

The president spoke for about 15 minutes and was loudly cheered as he concluded. Accompanied by the governor he visited G. A. R. Memorial hall in the capitol and looked over the war relics including a large collection of union and confederate flags and the stuffed body of "Old Abe," the famous war eagle. He was then escorted to a stand at the east entrance where in the face of a raw east wind he addressed the crowd which packed the grounds.

The president in his speech in front of the capitol said he was glad to come to Wisconsin for the fact that here the people had put into practice to a peculiar degree the principle of all men up rather than some men down.

Continuing he said: "We are passing through a period of great material prosperity. There will be up and down in that prosperity but in the long run the tide will go out if we do not prove faithful to ourselves and to the beliefs of our forefathers. To win we must be able to combine in a proper degree the spirit of individualism and the spirit of cooperation. Each man must work for himself. If he cannot support himself he will be a drag on all mankind, but such a man must work for the common good. There is not a man here who does not at times need to have a helping hand extended to him and shame on the brother who will not extend that helping hand."

At the conclusion of the second speech the president was taken to the executive office where for 10 minutes he held a reception for members of the legislature and state officials.

At 10:45 with the same escort of soldiers and officials, the president returned to the special train which pulled out for Milwaukee at 11 o'clock.

Milwaukee, April 3.—President Roosevelt's special train reached Milwaukee at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The chief executive was greeted with a hearty reception as he stepped from his car. A reception committee headed by Mayor Rose received the distinguished guest and his party, who were immediately driven to the National Soldiers' Home. The president had as a special escort of troops a Wisconsin national guard. The drive to the Soldiers' Home was over a ten-mile route and took in many of the prominent streets and many thousands of citizens turned out to bid the president welcome. Arriving at the Soldiers' Home the 200 veterans were reviewed by the president, who afterward addressed them from a band stand. The remainder of the program provided for a public meeting at the exposition building, receptions at the Deutscher and Milwaukee Press clubs and a banquet tonight.

After leaving the Soldiers' Home, the procession of carriages returned cityward, coming to a stop at the exposition building, where the president was formally welcomed on behalf of the city by Mayor Rose. Ten thousand people had crowded into the building to await the president's arrival. The program here included several musical numbers by the chorus of 60 singers from the various musical societies throughout the city. The pieces rendered were the national air, "The Star-Spangled Banner," which was being sung, each member of the chorus waving the national colors. The president responded to the mayor's welcome in a brief speech. He spoke on the subject of ancestry. Many people of

many nationalities were present, he said, but they came together as Americans, as nothing else. "We will best this country," he said. "If we draw lines of distinction between class and class or creed and creed, or along any other lines save that which divided good citizenship from bad citizenship."

"It is a bad thing," said the president, "for a public man not to perform what he promises. Every promise made in public life should be held as binding on every honest man as a promise made in private life. The people, however, must remember that they themselves will be to blame if they ask for a promise which the nature of things cannot be kept."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the exposition building the presidential party was driven to the Deutscher club, where he was tendered a reception. Light refreshments were served and an enjoyable hour spent. In responding to a toast proposed by President Kleisch, of the club, the president said he would endeavor during his administration to preserve peace at home and abroad. He was then driven to the Milwaukee Press club, where a happy half hour was spent. During the president's stay in these quaint quarters he inscribed his autograph in chalk on one of the panels of the wainscoting, where are inscribed the names of many other notable men. On this occasion, too, the president was presented with a beautiful certificate of honorary membership in the Milwaukee Press club.

President Roosevelt was then driven to the Plankinton house, where he rested about an hour before attending the banquet which was given in his honor by the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' association.

President Roosevelt was the guest of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' association at a banquet at the Plankinton House today, the occasion being the climax of the president's ten hours' visit to Milwaukee. Covers were laid for 230 representative citizens. A corps of skillful decorators had worked out a scheme of decoration under the direction of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, which was fairly complete. A thousand electric lights lent enchanting beauty to the room. At the president's immediate right sat United States Senator Quarles, while E. W. Wadhams, president of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, and toastmaster of the occasion, was seated on his left. Extending in both directions from the president's table were twelve other tables where members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association and their friends were seated. After the banquet had been served, Toastmaster Wadhams introduced President Roosevelt, who responded to the toast, "The President of the United States."

The president took this occasion to give his views on the subject of trusts. He said, in part: "My toastmaster—Gentlemen: Today I wish to speak to you on the question of the control and regulation of those great corporations which are popularly, although rather vaguely known as trusts, dealing mostly with what has actually been accomplished in the way of legislation and in the way of enforcement of legislation during the past eighteen months, the period covering the two sessions of the Fifty-seventh congress. At the outset I shall ask you to remember that I do not approach this subject from the standpoint of those who speak of themselves as anti-trust or anti-corporation people, nor yet from the standpoint of those who are fond of denying the existence of evils in the trusts, or who apparently proceed upon the assumption that if a corporation is large enough it can do no wrong."

"I have great hopes for the great majority of the American people when I say that we are not in the least against wealth as such, whether individual or corporate; that we merely desire to see any abuse of corporate or combined wealth corrected and remedied; that we do not desire the abolition or destruction of big corporations, but we do desire the very principles of our government as being in many cases efficient economic instruments, the results of an inevitable process of economic evolution, and only desire to see them regulated and controlled so far as may be necessary to subserve the public good. We should be false to the principles of our government if we discriminated, either by legislation or administration, either for or against a man because of either his wealth or his poverty. There is no proper place in our society either for the rich man who uses the power conferred by his riches to enable him to oppress and wrong his neighbors, nor yet for the democratic agitator who instead of attacking abuses as all abuses should be attacked wherever found, attacks property, attacks property, attacks men of wealth, as such, whether they be good or bad, attacks corporations whether they do well or ill, and seeks, in a spirit of ignorance, to destroy the very foundations upon which rest our national well-being."

"In consequence of the extraordinary industrial changes of the last half century, and notably of the last two or three decades, changes due mainly to the rapidity and complexity of our industrial growth, we are confronted with problems which our forefathers were unknown to or forefathers. Our great prosperity, with its accompanying concentration of population and of wealth, its extreme specialization of faculties, and its development of giant industrial plants, has brought much good and some evil, and it is as foolish to ignore the good as it is to ignore the evil."

"The evil has been partly the inevitable accompaniment of the social changes, and where this is the case it can be cured neither by law nor by the administration of the law, the only remedy being in the slow change of character and of economy of the nation, but for a portion, at least, we believe that remedies can be found. We know well the danger of false remedies, and we are against all violent, radical and unwise change. But we believe that by proceeding slowly, yet resolutely, with good sense and moderation, and also with a firm determination not to be swayed from our course either by foolish clamor or by any base or sinister influence, we can accomplish much for the betterment of conditions."

"In my message to congress for 1901, I said:

"The interest of the whole people of the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter, itself also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business."

"The views thus expressed have now received effect by the wise, conservative, and yet far-reaching legislation enacted by congress at its last session."

"In its wisdom congress enacted the very important law providing a department of commerce and labor, and further providing therein under the secretary of commerce and labor for a commissioner of corporations, charged with the duty of supervision of and of making intelligent investigation into the organization and conduct of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. His powers to expose illegal or hurtful practices and to obtain all information needed for the purposes of further intelligent legislation seem adequate; and the publicity justifiable and proper for public purposes is satisfactorily guaranteed. The law was passed at the very end of the session of congress."

"It is clear that corporations created for quasi public purposes, clothed for that reason with the ultimate power of the state to take private property against the will of the owner, hold their corporate powers in trust for the public, the fairly impartial service of all the public. Unjust enrichment and unjust impoverishment, discrimination in favor of some places and against others, is a palpably violative of plain principles of justice. Such a practice unchecked is hurtful in many ways. Congress, having had its attention drawn to the matter, enacted a most important anti-trust law, which greatly strengthens the interstate commerce law. This new law prohibits under adequate penalties the giving and as well the demanding or receiving of such preferences, and it provides the effective remedy of injunction. The vigorous administration of this law, and it will be enforced, will, it is hoped, afford a substantial remedy for certain trust evils which have attracted public attention and have created public unrest."

"This law represents a noteworthy and important advance toward just and effective regulation of transportation. Moreover, its passage has been supplemented by the enactment of a law to expedite the hearing of actions of public moment under the anti-trust act, known as the Sherman law, and under the act to regulate commerce, at the request of the attorney general, and furthermore appropriated to be expended under the direction of the attorney general in the enforcement of these laws."

"All of this represents a great and substantial advance in legislation. But more important even than legislation is the administration of the law, and I ask your attention for a moment to the way in which the law has been administered by the profound jurist and fearless public servant who now occupies the position of attorney general, Mr. Knox. The constitution enjoins upon the president that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and under this provision the attorney general formulated a policy which was in effect nothing but the rigid enforcement, by suits managed with consummate skill and ability, both of the anti-trust law and of the imperfect provisions of the act to regulate commerce. The first step taken was the prosecution of the great case of the United States v. E. C. Knight, which was a principal railroad of the middle west, restraining them by injunction from further violations of either of the laws in question."

"Nothing of value is to be expected from ceaseless agitation for radical and extreme legislation. The people must wisely consider the results which are reasonably to be expected from the impartial enforcement of the laws which have recently been placed upon the statute books. Legislation of a general and indiscriminate character would be sure to fail, either because it would involve the effort to reach the trust question by means of the tariff. You can, of course, put an end to the prosperity of the trusts by putting an end to the prosperity of the nation; but the price for such action seems high. The alternative is to do exactly what has been done during the life of the congress which has just closed—that is, to endeavor to regulate the trusts by law, and to regulate them with a view of doing away with whatever is of evil in them and of making them subserve the public use. The law is not to be administered in the interest of the poor man as such, nor yet in the interest of the rich man as such, but in the interest of the law and the order, we are rendering him the greatest service when we require him to be himself an exemplar of that spirit."

United States Senator Quarles answered to the toast, "Our Guest." Mayor David S. Rose responded to the toast, "The City of Milwaukee."

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AN HOUR AND A HALF

Only Consumed in the Negotiation of Conference.

CELEBRATION

ENDS IN DEATH TO EIGHT AND INJURY TO TWENTY.

Political Capital Was Being Made of the Day.

Monterey, Mexico, April 3.—Yesterday's riot which, according to latest reports, resulted in the death of eight persons, two policemen and six civilians, and the injury of twenty others, was due to political capital being made of the celebration of General Diaz's victory. There have been no further disturbances.

The cause of the riot is directly attributable to the cry of "Death to Reyes," which was raised by a young man, said to be a student. No sooner had the cry been raised than a policeman, who stood near, drew his revolver and instantly killed the man, thus precipitating the trouble.

The dead: Camillo Villanueva, policeman. Apollonio Parilla, policeman. Jose Rocha, civilian. Ernesto Galvan, civilian. Guadalupe Esquivel, civilian. Anselmo Reina, a young man who held a clerkship in one of the offices of General Reyes.

The names of the other two killed could not be learned.

The authorities have by prompt action brought quiet throughout the city and no further trouble is expected. The riot was a direct result of the political capital being made of the celebration of General Diaz's victory.

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The cause of the riot is directly attributable to the cry of "Death to Reyes," which was raised by a young man, said to be a student. No sooner had the cry been raised than a policeman, who stood near, drew his revolver and instantly killed the man, thus precipitating the trouble.

The dead: Camillo Villanueva, policeman. Apollonio Parilla, policeman. Jose Rocha, civilian. Ernesto Galvan, civilian. Guadalupe Esquivel, civilian. Anselmo Reina, a young man who held a clerkship in one of the offices of General Reyes.

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